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The recent popular uprising in Pennsyl

vania seems to be very unpopular with our friends, the enemy. Demogratic papers do not draw any moral

from the Pennsylvania election. They regard it as a very immoral event.

It is fortunate for the honor of the American flag that Paramount Blount was not authority at Rio de Janeiro.

The vote cast for Grow in Philadelphia was the largest ever given in that city, exceeding even the vote given for Harrison

It can no longer be said that the Demo cratic party is "between the devil and th deep sea." It has gone to the one and sunk in the other.

Admiral Benham is the right man in th right place. Nothing in the last twenty five years has done so much to advance the prestige of the American flag in th eyes of foreigners as his recent acts at Ric de Janeiro.

"They can no more coin the so-called seignorage than they can coin a vacuum, said ex-Mayor Hewitt, who is a Democrat; "and yet," said he, "all the Southern Congressmen believe they can." Mr. Hew-Itt is not complimentary.

The man who declared that there can b no doubt that his friend who is in forged two notes and then insisted the "there is not a drop of criminal blood the veins" of the accused, is doubtless believer in self-hypnotism.

The sophomores of Cornell University ma come to regard the taking of the life of woman and the endangering the lives several freshmen as not such great fun, now that it is probable the Legislature of New York will investigate the affair.

If the United States district attorney has really been assuming that he has a duty to perform because some people in Toledo purchased rifles to suppress the Catholics last Labor day, he is as ignorant as are those persons who are led up to believe such a thing possible.

There were 13,371,893 children enrolled the public schools in 1890, an increase of 18.31 per cent. over 1880. As the increase of population during the decade was but 94.86 per cent., the school enrollment has grown more rapidly than population, which shows that the parochial school is not checking the growth of the people's school. It is interesting to note the growth of the public school in the South, and that the number of colored children attending is within 3 per cent. of that of the white.

Lest it should be assumed that the bill which Mr. Bynum has presented in regard to pensions, containing a proposition to have \$500,000,000 of bonds issued to pay for an extension of the pension system, came from the Grand Army, it can be said that no one can speak for that organization but the National Encampment. Such impractical propositions afford the foes of the veteran who is entitled to a pension the material to prove that nothing but opportunity wanted to bankrupt the Nation by pension

Mr. Wiman's friends now say there no doubt he committed the forgeries charged against him, and the only explana tion offered is that he acted thoughtlessly, without definite criminal intent, and without any conception of the consequences of his conduct. This is about equivalent to saying that he is utterly lacking in moral sense. It is absurd to say that a man of Mr. Wiman's intelligence and large business experience could commit not only one but many deliberate forgeries thoughtlessly or without criminal intent. He may have intended and expected to cover them up and make them good, but so does almost every embezzler at the beginning of his career. That can hardly be called absence of criminal intent. It is rather deliberate wrongdoing with a vague hope of escaping the

The professors in leading institutions who, as sociologists, are teaching socialism or communism, will not be commended to the public by the spectacle which one of their disciples made of himself as the leader of the mob of ignorant foreigners which assailed the Massachusetts Statehouse and undertook to overawe the Legislature-Morrison I. Swift. This person Swift was born in Ohio in 1856. He attended the Western Reserve College during 1875-77. He then went to Williams College in Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1879. He next became a student in philosophy and political science in Johns Hopkins Univerophy in 1380-82. Then he went abroad and I tion. Perfunctory exercises, including the I to lead correct lives. Some time ago a livered an address at a banquet of the rates energy sufficient, if controlled, to grave Mrs. Langtry to and from the races at "went for the verdict," and did not bother

studied a year in Berlin University. Since spectacle to see a man who was so learned in economics and philosophy as to be distinguished as a fellow now leading a mob of ignorant men, shouting "down with capitalists" and "death to the police," and intent on "cleaning out" the Massachusetts Statehouse. The professors who are airing their theories regarding socialism in class rooms, magazines and college extensions cannot be proud of a fellow of Johns Hopkins up a tree haranguing a crowd of socialistic and ignorant foreigners to stand for their rights against capital and to remember that Haymarket, Chicago, is not many years away. Socialism as a theory may be beautiful, but when socialism is hyphenated with anarchism and put in practical operation it becomes hideous. Johns Hopkins, whose accumulations furnished the great wealth necessary to establish the university, and whose philanthropic spirit impelled him to devote his wealth to the extension of practical and liberal education, would hardly think the student worthy of a fellowship who is devoting himself and his learning to leading mobs which shout 'down with capitalists."

THE ENGLISH ARE IRRITATED. British pride has been touched in a very sensitive place, and British bluster accordingly breaks out in a very characteristic way. A dispatch from Rio Janeiro on the

22d inst. related the following incident: The insurgents refused to-day to allow a water boat alongside the English merchant ship Nasmyth. The captain of the ship appealed to the commander of the British squadron for safe conduct for the boat. The British commander refused. The Nasmyth's captain went to Admiral Benham, stated his case and asked for protection for the water boat. Admiral Benham promptly granted the English captain's request and Lieutenant Milburn conducted the water boat under the American flag. The rebels did not fire upon the boat. British squadron is roundly denounced. It has come to be a common saying that all nationalities must seek protection in bay from the American squadron.

A cablegram from London says the story has aroused considerable feeling there The idea of a British merchant vessel appealing for and receiving protection from an American man-of-war which a British squadron had refused to extend was very galling to Mr. Bull. His first impulse was to deny the story, and his second was to abuse Admiral Benham. The comments the London press reflected the popular irritation. The Telegraph doubted whether Admiral Benham's position in regard to the blockade was defensible from an international standpoint. The Globe pronounced his action in giving protection to a British vessel "unwarranted interference," "an in jurious insult to the British navy," and said "it is the duty of England to demand an immediate apology for Admiral Benham's extraordinary conduct." The St James Gazette regarded it as an extraordinary construction of the Monroe doctrine and hoped "the action will not be allowed to pass without protest."

Under the circumstances this outbreak of British bluster appears very ridiculous. Admiral Benham's action in protecting the Nasmyth, while receiving fresh water, was in accordance with the position he has taken relative to the blockade, and was done at the request of the captain of th Nasmyth himself. It will be very hard fo the anti-American press of London to make sensible men regard so kindly and well meant an action as an insult to the British flag. If anybody has a right to protest against the Admiral's action it is the Brazilian insurgents, who assume to dominate the harbor of Rio Janeiro, but he does not seem to be caring much for their protests Meanwhile, it is gratifying to know that al the foreign commanders in the harbor approve the position taken by the American admiral in regard to protecting American ships and express regret that they are no permitted to take a similar position in re gard to the ships of their several countries. As for the alleged insult to the British navy, Mr. Bull should remember that among gentlemen, no offense is taken when none was intended. Admiral Benham's action was evidently prompted by the most friendly motives and should be judged in

TEACHING PATRIOTISM.

The increase in the outward manifesta

tions of the spirit of patriotism has been notable in the past five years, and each year such demonstrations become more impressive and significant. The civil war and its results taught to the passing generation a love for national institutions and the country's flag which could never weaken, but it is a lesson which in one form or another must be instilled anew into the hearts of each generation as it comes. Fortunately, it is not taught by bloodshed and tragedy to the youth of to-day. Just what caused so marked a revival of patriotic manifestations is not quite plain, but it doubtless grew partly out of the determination of the old soldlers that the flag for which they fought should be cherished equally by their children, and partly from the fear of native Americans that the influx of foreign immigrants, with their alien ideas, would tend to weaken the distinctive national sentiment At all events, the flag began to be treated with renewed consideration half a dozen years ago, and to enjoy what young America would call a "boom." The fashion of raising it over schoolhouses, once suggested became instantly popular, and all over th country the banner waves on festal days above the little cross-roads school, th stately high school and the college alike President Harrison gave an impulse to thi feeling by his speeches, which never failed when such allusion was possible, to cele brate in eloquent language the stars an stripes and the great principles they repre sent. Another indication of the growth o the sentiment is the interest taken in celebration of holidays of a distinctly na tional character. Lincoln's birthday, while not a legal holiday, is made occasion for gatherings of young men in which public questions are discussed and the duties of the citizen set forth. In the schools, too, teach ers take the opportunity to prepare Lincoln programmes and set their pupils to thinking and learning of the greatness of that great man and of the causes that made him pre-eminent. Washington's birthday has, however, come to be set apart as a day above all others for giving patriotic instruc-

reading of the farewell address, are no longer the order of the day. Patriotic airs are sung, each pupil is required to take some part in the proceedings, and addresses by persons qualified to speak on subjects fitting to the occasion are more the rule. To speak of Washington opens the way to talk of political principles and duties as they exist now, and American children cannot understand these matters too early. The tendency to take an interest in such things is one to rejoice over. There is no way in which love of country can be taught better than by such celebrations, and no better place for fusing alien elements into true Americanism than in the public schools. Such observances should be encouraged, for while they are kept up there is no danger patriotism will burn with a paler flame in the American heart.

A SLOW-MOVING REFORM. Since women have begun to hold dressreform "congresses" it may appear to the hopeful and inexperienced that the desired reform is near at hand, and that in a year or so women in skirts half way to their knees, or women in trousers, or women in divided skirts, will be so numerous on the streets that they will practically be the fashion. These hopeful ones are doomed to disappointment. The congress at the world's fair, from which they anticipated so much, dld not strengthen the movement. The "reform" dresses of which so much had been said were once coyly exhibited and then whisked out of sight. The public had been led to believe that cohorts of women arrayed in "common-sense" garments would march and countermarch through the streets of the White City, and would swarm through the buildings during all the weeks of the fair and convince a hitherto prejudiced populace that the reform was altogether desirable and had come to stay. Nothing seemed to come of the preannounced determination to limit the reign of skirts, and last week another congress was held in New York city with no more promising results. There was a great deal of discussion and a general agreement that skirts must either be shortened or divided, but there was little indication of actual progress in the reports of the members. The minds of the reformers seemed to dwell with especial fondness upon a proposed "rainy-day dress," and it was resolved that every woman ought to have one, but way was proposed by which they could be forced to invest in the garment. Neither was it determined whether or not the dally weather reports should be taken as a guide to the woman who started out early in the morning, nor was anything said of the state of her feelings in case the sun should come out unexpectedly and she be caught out in her rainy-day dress on a fine day.

of any subject will eventually have its effect, and it is probable that in course of time a popular toleration of baggy trousers and abbreviated petticoats will come about, but the evolution of opinion will be slow. When it comes, it will come gradually and through the regulation fashion authorities, and not as the work of reformers. If Paris and London modistes should declare to-day that women's skirts were only to reach the shoe tops haste would be made in every city and hamlet to cut them to the required length. But even the mysterious and hidden powers that devise the fashions know better than to order a sudden radical change. If trousers come, voluminous or otherwise, they will come as the result of a slow evolution. The reformers will do their part, no doubt, in creating a sentiment favorable to a change, but if the sentiment ever ripens it will be mainly because the public has become familiar with the idea through the beauty and grace of certain stage costumes and through an acquaintance with the feminine fashions of foreign lands. It may be that some of the reformers who now hold congresses will live to see their sisters going about the streets in what they are emancipation gowns. meaning gowns that permit legs now carefully draped to be more or less n evidence, but the probabilities are that they will be of advanced years before that sight greets them. Meanwhile, if they wish to hasten the reform they will cause the suppression of illustrated articles like that in the February Arena. Portraits of live reformers in the costumes there represented have a tendency to turn sensitive readers cold with horror and set the pro-

As a matter of fact, these reformers have

a long siege before them. Constant agitation

posed reform back a hundred years.

THE DECADENCE OF EASTERN CIV-ILIZATION. The rapid growth of what used to be called the West in civilization and culture has been a subject of very frequent remark "Westward the course of empire takes its way," has done valiant service and rounded out many a period. The center of population has been moving Westward each decade since the beginning of the century until now it is in Indiana, and its course is still westward. Other centers have shifted also-the centers of education, of art, of music, and of various cults. What do they leave behind? Is the East, which formerly monopolized all these centers and which claimed to monopolize pretty much all the civilization of the country, going backward as the West goes forward? Is our gain their loss? Large areas of land in some of the Eastern States, which were once very productive, have been worn out and abandoned. Is Eastern civilization going the same way? It is not a pleasant possibility to contemplate, and yet events sometimes compel its consideration. For instance, the town of Corona, on Long island, a few miles from New York city, is a place of about three thousand population. It has all the modern improvements, including churches, saloons, etc. It is a typical Eastern town, modified by proximity to the cities of Brooklyn and New York, whose ably edited newspapers see much to ridicule and censure in the wild and woolly West. If the civilization of the East not dying out, Corona ought to be entirely free from any of the faults which these sharp-eyed papers discern in some Western communities, but is it? Candor compels the admission that it Corona improper that their neighbors SO are kept busy trying to compel them

reasonable hours and taken to a pond on the edge of town and ducked. Of course, this was done in the interest of good morals, just as lynching sometimes is in the West, but there is no law for it and it is not indicative of a perfect state of civilization. In an ideal community it ought not to be necessary for one class of citizens to administer a ducking to another class. Perhaps the moral reformers of Corona found this treatment ineffective, for re cently they have resorted to another. The most popular form of castigation for offensive persons at present is hanging them in effigy. A few days ago a young man named Speyerer, who had become obnoxious to the town censors, was thus treated, and the treatment was emphasized by pinning to the effigy a skull and cross bones with these words underneath: "Louis Speyerer, leave town. By order of the White Caps." This, be it remembered, did not happen in Wyoming or Montana, or even in Indiana, but in a town which lies almost under the shadow of the church steeples of Brooklyn and quite within the sphere of the civilizing influence of New York city. Such things as this beget a fear that as the West advances in civilization the East is retrograding, and that the time may come when some traveler from Alaska shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a ruined tower of Brooklyn bridge to take kodak views for a work on the wild and woolly East.

AN INCONSEQUENTIAL QUESTION. A correspondent in Rockville writes for

an answer to the following inquiry:

What was the religion of Booth and the other persons connected with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln? It would be safe to say that they had no religion. Booth, however, who was the leader and the inspiration of the plot, belonged to a Protestant family. The Surratts were Catholics. If the other intellectually weak people who were in the plot were connected in any way with any religion it was not until, in the presence of the gallows, they deemed such confession necessary to their future welfare. The question is, however, of no importance. They did not commi their crime because they were Catholics of Protestants, but because they ignored the teachings of both, which, in point of doc trine, are much the same. None but igno rant bigots will attempt to drag religior into such affairs. If they do, Protestants will suffer most, because nine-tenths of the confederate leaders were Protestants. Jefferson Davis was a devout Episcopalian, and it is a matter of record that a proposition to "do away with Abraham Lincoln," months before his assassination, was re ferred to his Secretary of War for consideration. None but very ignorant men wil attempt to make it appear that religion had anything to do with the rebellion. If it had been a conflict between Protestant and Catholic it would have been of no con-

In this connection it may be said that there is no basis for the assertion that near ly all the deserters from the Union army were Catholics. It is one of the assumptions of that class of professed religionists wh would fare very badly if the fate of Ananias and his wife were meted out to all wh deserve swift punishment. The only high ecclesiastic of any Christian denomination who has a national reputation whose service in the Union army entitles him to be member of a veteran organization, and wh often attends the meetings of one of thos organizations, is Archbishop Ireland, the most potential of the Catholic clergy in the United States.

AN AID TO GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The entrance of the Christian Endeavor Union of Kansas City into municipal politics is a move which may cause criticism in some quarters, but which should meet with the approval of all who desire clean and honest local government. It is precise ly the element which these young "endeavorers" represent that is needed in politics. The lack of participation in public duties and indifference to them on the part of called good citizens is the great cause of corruption in government affairs, both local and national. If the class of men who belong to endeavor societies and Christian associations were as earnest and active in the performance of their duties as citizens as of their social and religious obligations the necessity for such crusades as that be ing made by Parkhurst in New York and by reformers in other cities would not exist. If the better class of voters took the same interest in the choice of men to serve as public officers that they do in the election of officers of their societies they would find far less cause for railing at the acts of men in power. It would not be necessary to organize into reform associations to investigate the violation of civil service other laws if the men who want such laws made and enforced would interest themselves in practical politics from the foundation. There is nothing incompatible with the purpose and characteristic of a Christian Endeavor society in the resolve of its members to attend the primaries, see that voters are registered, and otherwise undertake in a proper way the securing of good government for their city. If other associations of young men whose purpose is to better the conditions of life will follow the example of the Kansas City endeavorers a long step will be taken in the direction of pure

government. Old Dr. James McCosh, the venerable expresident of Princeton University, takes a sensible view of college athletics. He says: The evil of college gymnastics is that one student in ten neglects his studies in order to give too much attention to his bodily exreise, and most of the other nine neglect their bodily exercise. What is needed is something to make all the students get exercise enough, and not more than enough As it is now, the strongest men, who need physical development least, get the most, and the weak ones, who need it most, get

That's the whole case in a nutshell. No body questions the importance of physical exercise and the value of outdoor sports as a means to that end, but these should not be practiced in such a way as to exclude a majority and make professional athletes of a small minority. Undoubtedly college sports as now conducted are productive of

Bishop Foster, of the M. E. Church, de-

much evil and little good.

number of offenders against society were | Methodist Social Union in New York a few Four-fifths of the world is still in dark-Without our aid God cannot spread the light. He is doing the best He can We must do the best that we can. If God sitting in the heavens and seeing this tre ndous darkness, could sit there and do less than His best, He is not our God. He doing the best He can with the power

> The speaker was trying to enforce the idea that the world could not be evangelized without the employment of human agencies to that end, and that it was, therefore, the duty of all good people to help. This may be good theology, but certainly he put it in a startling way.

Napoleon's Autocratic Methods.

The sudden revival in France of popular interest in the first Napoleon has brought out a vast amount of new literature relating to that remarkable man. A part of this is a series of letters written by him to his ministers and other officers of high rank, which show with great clearness the Emperor's direct and even brutal methods of getting at the desired point. The diplomacy of indirection was not his characteristic in any part of his career, but in his official family he seems to have made no attempt to vell his purpose or his thoughts. He wrote these letters to accomplish certain ends at the moment, and not for their effect on posterity. He was Emperor, and had no hesitation in making his power felt. On one occasion he wrote to Fouche, Minister of the General Police, as follows:

If M. Chenier permits himself the slightest remark, give him to understand that shall give orders to have him sent to the islands of Sainte Marguerite. The time for pleasantries is gone by. Let him keep quiet; that is his only privilege. In the same letter he added this injunc-

Do not allow that hussy, Mme. de Stael, to come here from Paris. I know that she has not yet left it. His antipathy to Madame de Stael was

strong. At another time he wrote to his cousin, Marshal Victor, Governor of Berlin, in this fashion: I have your letter in which you inform me that Prince August of Prussia misbehaves himself at Berlin. This does not surprise me, because he has no wits. He has spent his time paying his addresses to Mme. de

Stael at Coppet and could not get anything but bad principles from that source. We must not overlook him. Let him know him arrested and shut up in a castle and that you will send Mme. de Stael to console im. There is nothing so dull as all these Prussian princes.

He did not like the mixing of church and state affairs in the newspapers, and thus directed Fouche:

The Publiciste of Sept. 22 discusses theological questions; this can have only a bad effect. Cannot theological questions be left to the preachers? I have already made known my wish that the newspapers should give up discussing such things. What difference does it make whether the priests are married or not? We must avoid troubling the state with such stupiditi

When a newspaper continued to displease him he had a summary method of disposing of it. Again, through Fouche, he warned the Publiciste, which had printed an article in favor of Spanish monks. "Make the editor understand," he says, "the inconvenience of such articles and the risk he runs of having his journal Have some articles written describing the ferocity of these monks, their ignorance and their profound stupidity, for the monks of Spain are genuine butcher boys."

Mr. Kuhn, American consul at Genoa fell under suspicion by wearing a cross of Malta given by the English, and he was ordered to be detained until his papers were searched. "This individual." he said. "having accepted a foreign decoration, is no longer an American. For the rest, am displeased by your having communicated with the embassy of the United States. My police knows of no embassy, I am master at home; if a man comes under suspicion, I have him arrested. would even order the arrest of the Austrian embassador if he plotted anything against

the state." The Governor-general of Holland was given a peremptory order to suppress a publication containing an article claiming the right of the Pope to excommunicate sovereigns and dispose of sovereignties, The authors of the article were to be arrested. To Savary, Minister of Police, at a later period he said: "You will order the arrest of all the priests who shall be found in the small churches and have

them sent to the state prison." The letters have attracted much attention. as well they might, since they bring into bold relief his fearless and autocratic methods and present a vivid contrast to the course forced upon even the most ambitious of rulers by the changed conditions of the present day. But the world admires a ruler as it loves a lover, and the greater the power he manifests the greater is its secret approval, even though it rise in rebellion outwardly. These letters are a valuable addition to Napoleonic literature in showing the man as he really was,

The town of Fair Haven, Mass., celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of its incorporation on the 22d inst., and the anniversary was made to celebrate Washington's birthday as well. Among the speakers on the occasion was Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," who delivered a characteristic address. Following is an extract What I owe to Washington no words of mine can tell. He was my model from my cradle up. All that I am-morally speakng-1 owe to his example. Even in my tenderest youth his spirit was ever near to guide and succor me. The first time ever stole a watermelon in my life-I think it was the first time-it was the thought of Washington that moved me to make restitution, restored me to the path of rectitude, made me morally whole again. When I found out it was a green watermelon was sorry; not superficially, but deeply and honestly sorry. Then came the thought of Washington, and I said to myself: "What would Washington do?" That is what I said to myself. "What would George Washington do if he had stolen a watermelon-green one? He would make restitution; that is what he would do.' And that is what I did. I rose up spiritually refreshed and strong, and carried the watermelon back to the farmer's wag-

on and restored it to him, and said the merit was not mine, but Washington's. And then I felt that inspirating something that electric thrill, that exaltation which rewards duty done, a moral victory, a moral heroism added to one's stock of dear and precious memories; and I told the farmer he ought to be ashamed of himself, going around working off green watermelons or people that had confidence in him, and made him give me a ripe one for it. And he was ashamed, and said he wouldn't ever do it again. So I forgave him. For when a person has done wrong, and acknowledges it and is ashamed of it, that i enough for me. It was Washington that saved me that time. He has been my guardian angel ever since, and has had an active career. I am glad and proud to have an opportunity, at least, to help celebrate his memory and do honor to his noble

As many tributes have been paid to the generous nature of the late Major Mitchell as could be to any long-time resident of the city. In a company Friday evening a young lawyer and intense Republican said: "Twice in his life he went out of his way to do me a great favor; to help me as a young lawyer he secured me a place that a man of his own party could have claimed." Such words as those, and such tributes as General Harrison paid to his comrade bear evidence of the deep but genuine undercurrent of regard and respect which binds men of different parties and creeds together by the strongest ties. As the late President Garfield said, "Such regards are the flowers on the dividing walls of politics."

A Massachusetts man has completed an invention which he claims will supplant all other motive powers. In explanation of the principle of his invention he says:

To understand the theory on which I have been laboring you must understand the corelation of forces or the transmutation of energies. We use force to produce light It is upon the reverse of this theory that I have labored, and my experiments are at last proving satisfactory. I have found that

the machinery of the Pillsbury mills, and flames of a Bunsen electric burner would furnish power to light by electricity

a thousand lights. This is rather vague, but it seems to indicate an attempt to utilize molecular attraction. This was what the inventor of the "Keely motor" spent so many years trying to do, and, for all the Journal knows, may be still working at. The Massachusetts man says, "We use force to produce light; t is upon the reverse of this theory that I have labored." There may be something in this. If force can be converted into light, why not light into force? The Massachusetts man has constructed a model machine, which, operated by the heat of the sun alone, works with great rapidity and considerable force.

It takes more than fifty-four burglars to make a man. A tailor in St. Louis routed six of them a few nights ago, with no weapons but a pair of shears and a hatchet.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

An Observation. "I have noticed," said Mr. Jason, "that it s in the natur of man to worship some'hn. Ef it ain't the Almighty, or a image, he ginerly worships hisself."

Qualified. "Anyhow," said Tommy, "George Washngton wouldn't know how to use a

"I guess he could master it pretty soon," said Mr. Figg. "They say George could swear most beautifully."

Easily Satisfied. Excited Lawyer-What? Send this man to prison for fifteen years. It is a shame and an outrage. Why, the man will be dead before he serves more than half his time. Judge-Oh, well, in that case, we will try to be satisfied with the seven years and a

His Tomb. "I see you got another hired man," said the man who had been away. "Yas," said Mr. Haicede, "I hev. Bill, he

"Euried around hereabouts?" "Wal," answered Mr. Haicede, waving his hand in a comprehensive way, "I guess he's sorter plowed under around here. Tried to blow up some stumps an' didn't git out of the way quick enough."

LITERARY NOTES.

Mary Anderson Navarro has grown stout and taken to literature, after a rest. Her memoirs are nearly finished, and the book will appear this spring. For his next novel, "Lourdes," Emile Zola has something like seventeen hundred pages

of notes, and now remarks: "My book is finished. I have only to write it." Rider Haggard has taken to farming in the Waveney Valley, England, and he is said to be so scientific that his crops are worth about one-quarter of what they cost

Speaking of his first dramatic venture, Alexandre Dumas fils said recently: "I owe it to my father that I became a dramatic author, for by compelling me to pay for my cigars he gave me a taste for work."

A. Conan Doyle and Dean Hole, of chester, will arrive in this country in October. They will both lecture in most of the large cities, and the former will tell his hearers some of the adventures of "Sherlock

Concerning Carlyle's judgment of other authors, an Englishman of to-day cleverly says that they were often too penetrating to be true; "they seemed to search and stab their victims-and come out a long way on the other side. The stature of Mr. Barrie, the novelist,

is said to be boyishly slight and small, and his appearance that of one in delicate health. In his face there is the humanity and spirituality which one might expect from his writings. An important fact, hitherto unknown, is

explained in Bill Nye's "Comic History of the United States," to be published by the Lippincotts. He has discovered that General Howe decided to capture Brooklyn first so that he might have a place to sleep in while taking New York. It is understood that the "History of the United States Navy," upon which Mr. Ed-

gar Stanton Maclay has been engaged for the last nine years, is now nearing completion. It is a curious fact that no complete history of the navy has been published since Ferimore Cooper's time Mr. J. H. Stine, of Union City, Ind., whose interesting history of the Army of the Potomac has been mentioned in the Journal,

has received from Col. Frederick D. Grant a letter containing this expression of approval: "In reading your work I find it very accurate, and I believe your history will take its place among the best histories of our struggle for the preservation of the Archdeacon Farrar has been for some

time engaged on a book to be called "The Life of Christ in Art." The object of the boook will not be to write a chapter in the history of art, or to enter into technical criticism on the works of the great masters, but to illustrate the manner in which art reflects and expresses the ever-changing phases of Christian opinion on religious

Miss Olive Schreiner, the author of that strange book, "The Story of an African Farm," is engaged to be married. Her betrothed, who is four or five years younger than the bride to be, is Mr. Cron Wright, son of a well-known South African farmer and member of the Cape Parliament. He is himself a successful farmer and a clever speaker, and it is supposed that he will enter parliamentary life. It is said that more than seventy thousand copies of "The

African Farm" have been sold. The Critic "Lounger" says: "When people speak of authorship as an underpaid profession they reckon without their Mrs. Humphry Ward. For the American and English markets alone she was paid for "David Grieve" \$80,000. What she got from the British colonies, Australia, India, etc., I do not know. No mean sum. I fancy, for they are big countries, and their people are great readers of popular literature. Say that she gets \$80,000 more for 'Marcella' and that she got \$40,000 for 'Robert Elsmere.' That is \$200,000 for three books written during a period of about six years."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Little Lord Fauntleroy has grown old enough to enter Harvard College next fall. "I have lost my last old friend," were Mrs. Grant's words on hearing of George W. Childs's death. The late Sir Andrew Clark said of Glad-

stone: "To him work is not exhausting, but restorative; it is his true stimulus, and keeps him young and vigorous." John Morley tells Harold Frederic that Ireland is having its "quietest winter" in thirty years. The belief is that the dynamiters, moonlighters, etc., have migrated to this country.

Miss Talbot, daughter of the late wellknown "father of the House of Commons." is to build a church in a village near her Welsh home at a cost of \$50,000. She inherited about \$15,000,000. Mrs. Charles Faulkner and daughter, of Boston, have contributed a fund to mark

the spot where Griffin's wharf once stood. the scene of the famous Boston tea party. A bronze tablet will be erected. Mrs. Hetty Green has removed from Brooklyn to New York, and the tax commissioners of the latter are now engaged in hunting her up in order to tax her mortgage of \$1,200,000 on the Stewart build-

Elizabeth Cady Stanton is making her most vigorous, and what may be her last, effort to see women enfranchised before she lays down her pen forever. A grand woman's rights rally will soon be held simultaneously all over the country.

A. J. Cassatt, the railroad magnate of Pennsylvania, has served the township in which he lives thirteen terms as road supervisor. Though the work is hard and the pay only \$2 a day, an opposition ticket has just been put up against him. The contest is a good-natured one, but everyone in Lower Marion township, Montgomery county, is taking a lively interest in it. Mr. Cassatt denies that he has engaged Mrs. Lease, of Kansas, to stump the township for him.

The young Frenchman Max Lebaudy, who has just come into 27,000,000 francs, and has created such a sensation, is making even surfeited Monte Carlo stare with his the heat of an ordinary kitchen stove gene- | new devices for spending money. He drives

Nice, and has become one of her most de Attendance at California's midwinter fair ranges all the way from seven thousand to twelve thousand daily, and the managers say the figures are bound to grow, though they appear to have made a mistake in advancing the price of admission from 25 to

Most of the droll stories attributed to Abraham Lincoln are supposed to be apocryphal, but Robert Bonner makes public a etter he received years ago from Henry Ward Beecher, in which the Plymouth pastor says concerning a visit to Lincoln: Abraham told me three stories, two of which I forget and the other won't bear

Mr. F. C. Selous, the famous African hunter, has shot more than one hundred elephants and at least twenty lions. On one occasion he accomplished the unprecedented feat of killing three full-grown lions with four shots. The flesh of the lion is, he says, capital eating. "Lion pie is almost as good as veal pastry, and quite as

Some years since the Rev. Herbert Whitney found it impossible to fill two Sunday engagements, so induced his wife to try to take his place for one of them. She succeeded far beyond their expectations, and began preaching on her own account, until now she is the pastor of the First Unitarian Church of West Somerville, Mass., while her husband's charge is at South Boston. If anyone compliments the Rev. Herbert on his discourses, the reply comes: "Call that a good sermon? You should hear my wife preach!" A similar case is that of Mrs. Amelia A. Frost, wife of the Rev. George A. Frost, of Littleton, Mass. Mrs. Frost was regularly ordained to the Congregational ministry on Wednesday of last week, and will be associate pastor with her husband.

She keeps it, although I should say She's little predilection; In truth, she finds that lenten gray Just matches her complexion.

Lord, thou art life, though I be dead Love's fire thou art, however cold I be; Nor heaven have I, nor place to lay my Nor home, but Thee. -Christina Rossetti.

She knitted a tidy With consummate care, And put it on sale at A little church fair. A plous young fellow Attended the fair. And purchased the tidy To put on his chair. He fixed it on smoothly, He did, on the chair, And early thereafter -Atlanta Journal.

SHREDS AND PATCHES. And the next day it Grow-ed .- Philadel-

phia Record (Dem.) We have in the Senate entirely too many ife-size busts.-Dallas News (Dem.) Many people devote too much of their

ime to miscellaneous thinking.-Galveston Delsarte was nowhere alonside of a dog's tail in the art of expression.-Boston

Transcript. The richest man is the one who can give away the most without regretting it. -Ram's Horn. Men are generally more careful of the

breed of their horses and dogs than of their children.-Penn. There appears to be a great deal of "pernicious activity" in these bye-elections. -New York Tribune.

It is hard to say which is the worst congressional evil, the cold tea or the absentee. In future the President ought to be sure

o secure receipts for his bribes.-New York Commercial Advertiser. Jagson says take care of your pennies and your dollars will take care of the bank cashler.—Elmira Gazette. Senator Voorhees is a man who should

never prophesy unless he knows .- Rochester Democrat and Chronicle A new era has been invented by Chicagoans. They call the present year "1 A. F." After the Fair.-Troy Press.

Socrates had his Xantippe. Grover had his Liliuokalani. And Breckinridge has his Madeline.-Minneapolis Tribune. About the first thing a wild young lawyer proceeds to do is to dissolve the injunc-

tions of his father.-Galveston News. If a way has been found to control the power of Niagara Falls, why not try it on the Niagara hackmen?-Detroit Sun. At least there were no evidences that the Democracy was guilty of ballot-box stuff-ing of any kind.-Philadelphia Times (Dem.) At last James J. Corbett has reached the top rung in the ladder of fame. He is writ-

ing patent medicine testimonials.-Philadelphia Press. THE MARION COUNTY BAR IN 1857

Robert L. Walpole.

Robert L. Walpole was the central figure

of a group composed of strange characters. He had a big docket of all sorts of cases, and his office was always crowded with clients, witnesses and retainers. He occupled the rooms where Mr. Ketcham now has his office. Little attention was paid to order, and books, papers and rubbish were scattered about in confusion. The window panes were draped with sooty cobwebs and everything wore a dingy look Mr. Walpole always wore a dress suit of dead black broadcloth, which he renewed twice a year-a suit suggesting "Tulking horn's," which Dickens describes as having the power to absorb and retain all sorts of confidences. His head was large, his brow furrowed with wrinkles, his hair short, brown, thick and inclined to curl; his beard heavy and stubby. His walk was measured, firm and slow. No urgent call from the courthouse could stimulate him to a quicker step. In my notice of Sims A. Colley I mentioned the fact that he made a specialty of the criminal practice. Even in this line Walpole was greatly his superior, and besides that, he had the largest litigated miscellaneous practice of any member of the bar. He invariably took a jury on the question of fact, and while his remarkable success with Marion county juries has been explained in many ways, any explanation which omits the consideration of his great ability as an advocate would be imperfect. During one single term of the Circuit Court he won thirty-six verdicts in succession. His last encounter was with Judge Morrison. Walpole was asserting a lien for his clients on the Palmer House (now Occidental Hotel) for an iron veranda which the tenant had contracted for, the question being whether the landlord had directed it to be done. "Well, Judge," said Walpole when the case was called, "I've beat all the other lawyers this term, and now your turn has come." Morrison was exasperated, and tried his case with a great deal of ability and bad temper. Walpole preserved his equanimity, apologized for Morrison's display of anger, and by a begging, persuasive closing speech won his case. He had so many clients that it usually chanced that a goodly number of them got on the juries, so that in a very close case he was apt to have somebody to hang a jury for him. Once he got up to leave the court room after the jury had gone out in a case where the law and evidence were clearly against him. Somebody told him to stay and hear the verdict, for the jury would soon be in. "There will be no verdict to-night, for there's three men on that jury that will never go against me." said he, as he put on his hat and to his And he a hung there right; was He gave the to jury. derstand that he had a strong personal interest in the result, and his earnest and vigorous appeals were very effective. He was not an educated man, and possessed none of the graces of oratory, but there was a dogged determination in the way he

fought that made, him formidable. He

seemed to have little concern about the

preparation of the law applicable to his

case. Some one called his attention one

day to his adversary, who was bringing in

the books and arranging them on the table.

"All right," said Walpole, "he is looking

for the books, and I am looking up the

witnesses." Like Choate, he always